

# Effectiveness of a multiple-strategy community intervention to reduce maternal and child health inequalities in Haryana, Nort India

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Propositions  
Belonging to thesis  
Effectiveness of a Multiple-Strategy Community Intervention to Reduce Maternal and Child Health  
Inequalities in Haryana, North India  
by Madhu Gupta

1. During the National Rural Health Mission's implementation period (2005-2012), there were significant improvements in all maternal and child health indicators in Haryana, India. [this thesis].
2. Maternal and child health inequalities across geographical area (urban versus rural), socioeconomic class (rich versus poor) and gender (male versus female children) declined significantly during the National Rural Health Mission period. [this thesis].
3. Although free patient referral services, infrastructure development, and accredited social health activists in the villages were implemented according to plan, the overall National Rural Health Mission scheme was only partially implemented. [this thesis].
4. Communication on behavioral change by the accredited social health activists led to an increase in the utilization of maternal and child health services in rural areas and by the poor. [this thesis].
5. The absence of a sufficient number of skilled human resources was the major limitation in achieving all the goals of National Rural Health Mission.
6. Health is not a priority for people, when basic needs, such as having sufficient food, housing, and clothing, are not met.
7. If health systems are not aligned to the needs of the people, the health system's goals are hard to achieve.
8. The health system is a relevant determinant of health inequalities, particularly in developing countries. [World Health Organization's Commission on Social Determinants of Health, 2007].
9. Mixed methods research in community health research always turns into something larger than the sum of its parts. [Andrew and Halcomb, 2006].
10. When ruling political parties change, effective health program components should not be stopped. [Colerbranber et al 2015].
11. Especially in rural areas, doctors need to be friendlier and more easily approachable.